K. Strauss Concert. MANHATTAN BEACH-Siege of Vera Cruz.
PALMER'S THEATER-S-The Red Russar.
STAR THEATER-S-The Ealloon and A Weman of the

TERRACE GARDEN -8:15 -Black Hussar,

Hotels 10 4 Work Wanted 9 3.	Amazementa 11 Amazementa 12 Amazementa 12 Amazementa 12 Norte and Montel 12 Norte and Montel 13 Norte and	Col. Law Schools S. 6 6 Lecurry & Meetings 1. 4 6 Legal Notices 1. 0 7 Less and Found 1. 0 7 Less and Found 1. 0 7 Merrayes and Deatts 1. 1 7 Miscellanceus 1. 0 7 Mercandeeus 1. 0 7 New Publication 8 7 Ocean Steamers 8 7 Precioals 1. 0 7 Real Estate 1. 0 7 Speak Notice 7 7 Speak Deatts 1. 0 7 Speak Notice 7 7 Speak Deatts 1. 1 7 Speak Notice 7 7 Speak Deatts 1. 1 7 Speak Deatts 1. 1 7 Speak Notice 7 7 Speak Deatts 1. 1 7 Speak D	Col
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New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Excitement still prevails in Buenos signed was received. - Fmperor William took part in the regatta for the Queen's Cup. == The Greek Patriarch at Constantinopie has resigned. ==== The freedom of Wick, Scotland, was conferred on Andrew Carnegie.

Congress.- Both branches in session. The Senate. Mr. Berry spoke on the Tariff question some progress was made on the text of the Tarif bill, - The House: The resolution for an investigation of the increase of the force at the Kittery Navy Yard, shortly before a State election, was adopted; the majority report of the Committee on Elections, in the Clayton-Breckinridge contest, was submitted: in Committee of the Whole the General Deficiency bill was dis-

Domestic .- The execution of Keinmler, the murderer, was delayed by the incompleteness of the electrical preparations. --- The President will leave Cape May Point to-day for Washington. The Judiciary Commission reassembled in Albany and discussed the report of the Commit tee on Supreme Court. - The vessels of the New-York Yacht Club squadron ergised to New-Bedford through Vineyard Haven. Governor Fifer signed the World's Fair bill.

City and Suburban .- The twelfth Convention of the American Society of St. Cecilia began. A riot broke out during a parade of Italians A similar affray took place between Anarchists framed by Republican Senators, for the ex- if we hesitate to pursue this clearly righteous can realize what it would cost to hauf 68,000,and the police in Elizabeth, N. J. - Winners press purpose of showing how the party would and necessary course we must be moved by account to said the police in Elizabeth, N. J. - Winners press purpose of showing how the party would and necessary course we must be moved by lower, although call loans touched 20 per ce

A few stocks closed exceptionally a trifle higher The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, possibly with a shower; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 de grees; lowest, 77; average, 80 3-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per mouth, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

What is popularly known as the "relief of the Supreme Court" is brought to public notice again by the action of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in reporting a substitute for the House bill which deals with this subject. Another proposed substitute will soon be forthcoming as an expression of the views of the minority of this committee. It will not be for lack of propositions if Congress fails to take effective action on this important matter. Meantime the business before the Supreme Court is constantly accumulating, and the necessity of expediting its transaction becomes more pressing. It is high time that something

Unless all signs fail, the next meeting of the Reform Club will be uncommonly lively. It appears that the alliance with Tammany in order to secure Free-Trade Congressmen, which was exposed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was entered into without the knowledge or consent of a considerable portion of the members. Some of these, too, are identified with the Citizens' Movement, which has sworn war to the knife against Tammany and all it represents. Hence ill-feeling in the club, wailing among the Mugwumps, and fine prospects of a division in the ranks of Reform. It is a melancholy situation, but not wholly without relieving features. Politics certainly makes strange bedfellows.

The proceedings of the Judiciary Revision Commission yesterday disclosed a considerable as the only important additions to the circle. difference of opinion among the members on The effect of inviting the republics of this the report of the first committee. There is continent to another international assemblage evidently to be nothing cut-and-dried about the so soon after the adjournment of the last one work of the Commission, and reports of committees are not to be accepted as a matter of and policy. It would bring the Nation under course. The report taken up was that on the reproach as lacking in practical intelligence Supreme Court, and the matter which aroused opposition was the proposed creation of a unbalanced by visionary projects and transspecial set of judges to compose the General Term. This was pronounced a radical departure from a well-established custom, and it was declared that the people would never ratify it. No decision was reached, but the tone of the discussion indicates a conservative recognized leaders of American thought on the disposition on the part of the Commission, and | duty of the hour in the life of the individa determination to take no radical steps with- ual, looking to the securing from a Government out the fullest consideration.

and Harbor bill of the item of \$350,000 for any meaning. A Pan-Republic Congress which the Harlem River improvement deserves at should listen to addresses on that text and forcibly made, and the situation as he presents with such empty vaporing would not accom-

known than that hundreds of thousands of dollars included in the vast total which the River and Harbor bill calls for will be expended, at the best, for the benefit of an exceedingly small number of persons-that much money will thus be virtually thrown away. The work at Harlem, however, is one of great importance, not only to this city and State, but to a good share of the Nation. The Controller's letter speaks for itself, and should be heeded by Congress.

HOW THE PEOPLE STAND.

Extraordinary pains have been taken for months by opponents of Protection to create the impression that there has been a decided movement of public opinion in the direction of lower duties. It is not strange that some intelligent men have been impressed thereby, for nothing has been done to correct this impression. Resting in conviction that the de-Derate decision of the people, after the full year's discussion which ended in 1888, was a complete answer to the ceaseless stories of overwhelming revolution against Protection which had filled the air up to that time, Prorectionists have been content to wait for the revision of the tariff which the Republican party in Congress has promised. They have unabated confidence that the fulfilment of this pledge will be sustained by the people's votes on the next occasion.

But now the tardiness of the Senate is used as evidence by opponents of Protection. It shows, they say, that Republican Senators are entiment of which they are assumed to have knowledge. Because the people no longer sustain Protection, it is claimed, Senators do not now care to vote again for substantially the bill which they passed a year ago. It makes no difference that this pretence is wholly without foundation. The unreadiness of the Senate to act upon a great party measire, which embodies the pledges of more comlete defence for home industry upon which the last Presidential election was carried, seems to many unaccountable unless the Free Traders' explanation is correct.

Public opinion in this country is never a stagnant pool, but always a boiling pot, with constant movement in every conceivable diection. Individuals can at any time be found whose shifting circumstances or interests move those to oppose a tariff to-day who favored it vesterday, and he who picks out such cases done may deceive himself and others with the Ayres; opposition leaders have declined Celman's | notion that the movement is all one way. But offers to Cabinet offices; a report that he had re- it is not. The hope of definite and long-desired changes for the benefit of important industries has strongly impressed the minds of great multitudes of Democrats as well as Republicans, and of Southern and Western as National welfare, trusting that if some were repelled more would be won by that course. It has no other path to victory to-day.

It is idle to say that the piedges given in the last Presidential campaign are no longer binding because Free Traders pretend that the people have changed. The men who say this low are those who were certain that Free Trade and Cleveland would triumph in 1888. Delay has indeed given and every day gives new organizations a greater hold upon disappointed farmers in some localities. But Senators are unterly powerless to arrest such a movement by forsaking pledges and abjuring their past record. There is only one path of safety-to do what is right, and then to trust say that the Presidential election decided nothing. The people had before them the lower duties bill framed by Mr. Mills and approved with them, perhaps they may find reason to put aside all other matters, and make the Tariff bill their sole business until it has been passed. The one thing absolutely certain is that shirking of duty wins no battles.

A PAN-REPUBLIC SYMPOSIUM. "Pan" is a word to conjure with in this modern age. As a symbol of universal in place of national or local interests it has a potent fascination for the imaginations of men. So generally is the word accepted as the outward sign of the inner grace of comprehensive and progressive ideas that courage is required when a proposition for a Pan-Republic Congress is subjected to criticism. A project for such a Congress to be held on the one hundred and third anniversary of the inauguration of Washington and the four hundredth auxiversary of the discovery of America has been broached by William O. McDowell, of Newark. N. J., and an attempt is making to interest in it patriotic societies like the Sons of the American Revolution and the Order of the American Eagle, as well as public men generally. A circular letter has been addressed to a large number of influential men, and their replies have been published in a pamphlet of patriotic correspondence. The project has not taken definite form, but in the main it is a scheme for a convention of delegates from patriotic societies and republican Governments of the world to be held in Washington, in commemoration of the immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence, and for the promotion of democratic institutions throughout the world. Such a project appeals to the imagination, but it is open to practical objec-

tions as a visionary and barren proposal.

France, Switzerland, Liberia and the Transvaal are the only countries outside of the American Continent which could properly be represented in a Pan-Republic Congress. The project resolves itself into another Pan-American Conference with France and Switzerland would be detrimental to American progress and as exhibiting a flightiness of mind*easily cendental enthusiasm. Of what possible advantage would such an assemblage prove in promoting democratic progress and republican development in the world? Mr. McDowell suggests "a series of addresses by the greatest based on Eberty and equality before the lay the greatest amount of human good." This is The earnest protest made by Controller | merely flabby platitude. It is beating the air Myers against the expunging from the River with high-sounding phrases which do not have tention. Mr. Myers's points are lucidly and adopt reports and resolutions in accordance

ernment in the estimation of monarchical na- date.

dustrial development and its pacific prosperity. France has been influenced most powerfully basis of the Hale Amendment. The abolition from the United States, and every Spanishcopy of the American Constitution. An international assemblage is not required to direct ing exports seemed so inseparably connected the world's attention to the far-reaching effects of American example and prestige. Resolutions, speeches and rhetorical flourishes are negotiations. The new Government, in orderalike superfluous. Instead of failing into the ing after 1895 a complete and irrevocable dehysterical and transcendental vagaries of a parture from the antiquated method of taxing Pan-Republic Congress, let Americans direct foreign consumers for the support of the ad-World's Fair a conspicuous triumph of organ- which must eventually facilitate commercial ization, and to following up the recent Con- union between the two great republics of the tinental Congress in a practical way. At that continent. Conference the grand idea of compulsory arbitration as a means of averting war was broached, and practical measures were discussed for bringing the nations of this continent into harmonious trade relations. Let these ideas prevail, let arbitration be adopted as the consummate flower of American diplomacy, and a revival of commercial supremacy become the recognized National policy, and the working force of the United States as the most enlightened and progressive power in Christendom will be immeasurably increased. erofoundly impressed by a change in public | The Nation has enough to occupy and inspire it in these practical measures without having recourse to a Pan-Republic symposium.

> BRITISH COMMENTS ON THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

We print this morning copious extracts from the comments of leading English newspapers that the British public should understand the under Government control. merits of the controversy and the direction in | Prior to 1880 there is no full record of the

the people. Nothing can be more idle than to do not complacently claim that they are obseal-exterminators, or that they were most

valuable industry." In order to accomplish may argue, that Great Britain has no right to perform are actually worth. deny to us in Behring Sea any authority which she conceded to Russia or allowed Russia without protest to assert. But we are now pre-pared, as we always have been since Minister Phelps first suggested it, to waive that point and to come to a treaty with England, by which the seal shall be protected by international agreement. Our position on that subject has not changed one iota. We are ready to close with Lord Sallsbury to-morrow upon the terms which he approved in April, 1888. The preseat difficulty comes about through no fault of ours. We have spoken candidly, and have acted fairly from the beginning. Lord Salisbury alone is responsible for the prolongation of the dispute. He withdrew from the offer he had distinctly made, and made after five months of consideration, and he is now endeavoring to induce us to agree to an arrange ment which will not protect the seal at all, but will leave them at the mercy of the Victorian bunters. This, he may be assured, President Harrison will never consent to do. Nor will he, or Secretary Blaine, or the Republican party, or the American Nation, be moved from their purpose by any threats or any proceedings which the British Premier betrays himself into making or taking.

BRAZILIAN EXPORT DUTIES.

The text of the new Constitution for the United States of Brazil contains significant provisions relating to import and export duties The National Government is armed by Article VI with exclusive authority to decree taxes upon importations of foreign production, but has no power to levy export duties. Under Article VIII is reserved for the separate States of the federal union the privilege of determining taxation upon the exportation of merchandise not from other States, upon landed property, and upon the transfer of property While exempting from duties exports in transit from other States the Constitution nominally invests each State Government with exclusive power of taxing the foreign consumer of its own produce. For example, Para can impose an export duty on its own rubber, or the coffee States a similar tax on their own products. This power of taxing exports would lead to inextricable confusion, and would bring foreign merchants into ruinous competition with native exporters to whom a drawback might be given, if the privilege accorded to the States were not limited in time. Section 2 unde Article VIII declares: "From 1895 forward all duties on expertation will cease." If the Constitution as finally adopted contains this it is one that calls for no backward step on | plish any useful purpose. On the contrary, it | important clause, the export duties on coffee

Any negotiations for commercial reciprocity The United States during the last century | conducted between the United States and Brahas imparted a tremendous impulse to repub- zil will be subject to the reserved right of the lican ideas and democratic tendencies. It has individual States to levy export taxes for a done this in a practical way by the sheer force short term of years. At the expiration of that of its example and by the marvels of its in- time export duties will be removed, but temporarily there cannot be reciprocity on the of export duties, especially the tax on coffee, American Government has adopted a rough will ultimately be of direct benefit to consumers in the United States. The policy of taxwith the Brazilian revenue system that it has been considered a fatal obstacle to reciprocity all their patriotic energies to making the ministration, has adopted an enlightened course

RAILROADS AND THEIR VALUE. The outcry for cheaper and still cheaper transportation does not cease. Yet the yearly volume of railway statistics issued shows that the rates were again reduced in 1889, making the average the lowest yet recorded. In 1880 the census showed that 32,000,000,-000 tons were transported one mile at an average charge of 1.287 cents per ton per mile. Mr. Poor's volume, his error in arithmetic being corrected, shows that in 1889 there were transported 68,000,000,000 tons one mile at an average charge of .971 of a cent per ton per mile. Had the same work been done at the rates of the census year, the receipts of the railroads would have been \$883,000,000, or two hundred and sixteen millions more than they actually received, the reduction having | State," "for the white men of the South to let been 24.6 per cent, or almost a quarter. This the negroes understand that this is a white is on all charges for freight, local as well as | man's country, and the white men intend to rule upon the Behring Sea correspondence. They through, and to the people of the West the it." With such sweet consonance of thought are remarkable chiefly for the dense ignorance reduction has been relatively much greater. among the philanthropic statesmen of the South, they display as well of the subject under nego- | But the saving of two hundred and sixteen | tintion as of the arguments and propositions | millions on a single year's service by no means that are advanced on either side. This is on- satisfies, and further arbitrary reductions are fortunate, because the British Prime Minister required by authorities in many States, while has taken a position-most rashly, in our opin- great bodies of farmers solemnly resolved that ion-which renders it particularly desirable all railroads and telegraphs ought to be placed

which they are being drawn. Lord Salisbury aggregate cost of transportation. But on the has said that he will do something disagreeable principal trunk lines at the East the reduction if we continue to seize British vessels in Behr- was more than 50 per cent from 1869 to 1880, ing Sea. The probability is that we shall con- and on the principal trunk lines at the West tinue to seize them, and if he undertakes to it was nearly 60 per cent. If the reduction carry out his threat he is likely to involve the on all roads was about the same as it was on British nation in consequences of a very seri- the many whose rates are known, the average ous character. It is important, therefore, that charge in 1869 was about 2.6 cents per ton those whose duty it is to keep the people in- per mile, against .971 of a cent in 1889. The well as Northern and Eastern men. The Re- formed as to their affairs should examine this same transportation which cost six hundred publican party has achieved all its victories controversy thoroughly and should comment and sixty-six mulions in 1889, at the rates of by bravely doing the thing which was for the not upon assumptions, but upon facts. With 1869 would have cost one thousand seven scarcely an exception, the English papers in hundred and eighty-three millions, and the dorse and approve the action of their Premier saving in the cost of transportation by reducwithout any clear idea of what his action has tuen of charges in twenty years has been one been-often imagining, indeed, that he has thousand one hundred and seventeen millions. done just the opposite of what he has really | The saving alone for a single year has been more than 11 per cent of the entire cost of As if this were not sufficiently annoying, all railroads in the country in 1889. Yet this there is an insolent intimation in almost every enormous benefit to producers, shippers and one of them that our Government is not sin- land-owners does not satisfy. What branch cere in its position, but is acting under the of government has reduced its charges for pressure of partisan and other selfish forces. any service whatever at the same rate in twenty This is a comment upon American methods years from \$2.60 to 97 cents for the same which our British contemporaries seem to take | service? What government in any State has a peculiar pleasure in presenting. No subject so reduced its charges for any service? Yet can arise involving a controversy between the | it said that a much-oppressed people must seek United States and Great Britain of which they relief from railway extertions in absolute con-

viously in the right, and plainly anxious to seitle the matter upon the basis of that ob- agencies of commerce to this country. It is vious right; that all we have to do is to a tree strictly and literally true that the Nation would with them and admit their demands, and that not be possible without the railroads. Who at Monmouth Park: Clarendon, Potomac, Judge make the defence of home industries more some unworthy purpose. "The London Times" era of railroads it used to cost \$100 to trans-Morrow, Stockton, Village Maid and Meriden. complete and satisfactory. They chose the had been through some such mental process as port by wagon a ton of freight from Newtended and what they were doing. When Senators realize that it is too late by far to change the issue, and that they must triumph serve, could by any possibility doubt that the === Stocks more active, but only fractionally Republican policy, and knew which way it this when it was constrained to say that no York to Builalo, or about 20 cents per ton change the issue, and that they must triumph with the pledges given in 1888 or go down chief merits of the controversy were with the horses required would cost more than all the solicitous to bring the issue to a close! food, clothing and shelter cost each year for all the points should be borne in mind by the British press; America has no desire to ob- near water routes, which are few and widely struct navigation or commerce in the waters of separated, the country would have been virtual-Belaring Sea. It desires merely to protect its in the uninhabited, simply because the cost of own property, the Pribliof seal, from cruel and it transporting products would have been more wasteful slaughter-from what Lord Salisbury | than their value in any market. It may be designibed as the "wanton destruction of a helpful at times, for men who think the railroads have plundered the people beyond enthat, we have argued, and certainly we well durance, to remember what the services they

> Governor Waterman, of California, has sent in Tulare County which will be wrought if the districts covered by the suspended surveys are opened to entry. Interest in the preservation of these magnificent trees ought not to be confined to that State. These are the noblest trees on the continent, and the preservation of the last clumps remaining under Government control is a matter of National concern. Secretary Noble, we earnestly hope, will find it practicable to comply with Governor Waterman's request and to close temporarily the section in Tulare County where the giant trees are found. Congress can be depended upon to enact legislation another year by which these grand works of nature will e permanently safeguarded.

The Argentine Government is bent upon issuing \$50,000,000 of paper currency as a means of relieving the country from the evils and disasters caused by reckless inflation. This is like ordering a cask of brandy for a victim of delirium tremens to aid his convalescence.

The latest mail advices from Panama contain a sensational account of the last hours of President Menendez. It is alleged that he was poisoned at the public banquet which preceded poisoned at the public banquet which preceded the revolution in Salvador. He was present at the ball, but remained only a short time, complaining of feeling very III. Leaving the ball-room suddenly, he encountered in a narrow covered way the insurgents, who had already killed soveral soldiers of the Guard of Honor and impriseral soldiers of the Guard of Honor and junpris- dialer oned the Ministers. Crozed by suspicton that his illness was caused by poisoning, he bared his breast, exclaiming: "Dispatch me, traitors, assassins!" He then fell to the floor and immediately expired; but whether he was poisoned or assassinated, or whether his death was caused by oned the Ministers. Crazed by suspicion that his sinated, or whether his death was caused by excitement, has not been authoritatively determined. There can be no doubt, however, that he was a generous and enlightened ruler, who fell a victim to the treachery and ingratitude of n soldier of fortune, General Ezeta, whom he had will probably always remain an inexplicable mystery, fraught with lamentable consequences to the welfare of Central America.

The overhead electric system for street-cars is bout to be tried in Jersey City and Passaic as well as Brooklyn. We notice that since the killng of two horses in Boston a desperate attempt as been made there to demonstrate the harm essness of the current and to prove that what killed two horses would probably not have killed one man, "Methinks they do protest too much."

The diplomats of Europe are again discussing shall be Prince of Bulgaria? If a mere outsider they got a man who pleased them. may be permitted to say a word about it, we would like respectfully to inquire, What's the matter with Prince Ferdinand? He seems to suit Bulgaria pretty well. And in this era of Home Rule propaganda, what's the matter with Home Rule for Bulgaria?

eremation and a medical congress, are not of an especially gay character. Still, the remedy is chronicled side by side with the evil. The doctors assembled at Berlin may discover some means of suppressing the cholera epidemic, which has always accompanied the yearly Mussulman pilgrimages to Mecca. It appears that this year the number ages to Mecca. It appears that this year the number of pilgrims is larger than usual, and reaches the figure of 300,000 men, some 500 of whom are already reported as dying each day. It is hard to see how the severat measures adopted by the Egyptian Government can prevent the returning pilgrims from taking cholera into Europe. From Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to Suez, and then to Port Said, a stramer takes hardly three days to run over the distance, and this length of time is too short to allow the breaking out of the germs of the disease which the pilgrims may have. some infallible method by which cholera can he detected some days before it actually breaks out.

"I affirm," says the Editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," "that there is not the least disposition anywhere among the whites of the South to interfere with the suffrage of any black man who knows what a vote is, and what it means, and is capable of casting it himself." Simultaneously with this deliverance, "The time has come," says a writer in "The Richmond (Va.) it does seem a shame for mere Yankee mudsills to stir up strife by demanding that such an insignificant document as the Constitution of the United States shall be maintained as the supreme law of the land.

"The Albany Times" rather broadly intimates that its first choice for the next Democratic nomination for Governor of New-York is Roswell P. Flower. On the other hand, it is well understood that General Jones, of Binghemton, without the p." is strong and unremitting in the conviction that the Democracy cannot withhold the nomina-tion from the present Lieutenant-dovernor with-out murdering Civil Service Reform in cold blood. Reminiscences are frequent, and most of the decoration and the first degree.

The most cordial harmony seems to prevail among the 2,500 doctors who have assembled at Berlin from all countries, some of which are little friendly to each other. For instance, there was, at first, some opposition in France against participating in a congress held in Berlin. But Dr. Virchow answered in the press the objections presented by a few French doctors, declaring that international disputes were not at issue, and that French representatives having already attended the famous Political Conference of Berlin in 1878 and later the Social Economical Congress convoked by Emperor William II, the medical corps of France could well afford to join its colleagues of the world in a purely medical assembly. The elebrated professor, at the banquet in honor of the members of the International Congress, spoke in French when toasting the foreign Governments. Of course, he had to use that language, if he wanted to be understood by the whole audience Still, this was also an evidence of the good feelings of himself and his German colleagues and an indirect homage to France, whose Ambassador was present with the American Minister at Berlin.

PERSONAL.

The Poles of Milwankee are arranging to erect in at city a monumental statue of Kosciusko.

M. Maynard, the Editor of "Le Figaro," vigorously protests against the way in which Joan of Arc is just now being exploited. "There are," he observes, publicity, and made the victim of the same luxury of advertisement as that bestowed on the last quack medicine. All this is deplorable. Two bishops are edicine. All this is deplorable. Two bishops are atting up costly and unnecessary monuments of heristics of her is the of her are being raised everywhere; pilgrimages her hartliplace are being organized; and her whole said career form the groundwork of plays and intomlines. One would almost imagine that france id forgotten all about her, or that she did not lat before the year 1830. Let us have her alone to that halo of tender respect which has never in denict her, and not compromise her glorious also by puffing and exagoration."

vinceres, with a heen eye, a steady hand and a someons vetee. "I feel," he says, "as sound and hearty as ever, but I have passed the allotted are of man and can't expect to remain much longer behind my friends of the days we have been talking of names." Mr. Robert Phirvis at earlity years of age is erect and

to the Department of the Interior an emphatic servia. Her once placid countenance is now deeply protest against the destruction of the Big Trees furrowed with wrinkles. In two years she has aged twenty. It is said that she suffers from want of sleep, and has recourse to opiates. Her beauty is issue, and with it her youth, and the wreck of her former self is all that is left to tell the tale of her iffe, even though it fall to solve the cultima of her individuality. She is the personification of a political riddle, in the solving of which a muion is rendered wretened, a queen outraged, and a mother disconsola

THE TALK OF THE DAY. In the exercise of his rights as a free citizen, Mr.

William R. Moore, of Tennessee, recently wrote a forcible letter for The Tribune, advocating the passage of the Lodge bill. Mr. Moore happens to be a suc ceasini merchant, and so numerous hourhon journal in the South are advising their readers to boycott him for this honest expression of an honest opinion. The following from "The Friar's Point (Miss.) Coahomistic is a fair specimen of this stuff; "Every self respecting merchant in Mississippi should boycoft William E. Moore, of Memphis. His representatives should be shown the door and a copy of last Sunday's "Memphis Appeal" when they attempt to solicit orders. For bigory and effrontery this individual is entitled by the palm. It is enough for the south to know that he has written to The New York Tribune villfying the southern people and instaling upon the passage of the Federal Election bill. Boycott him." Every such shrick as this is an argument in favor of the proposed

writing.

And they rejected it, too!

And they rejected it, too!

They all accepted it, and

R. J. Burdette has adequately answered Bishop Porter's assertion that "the grand old lecturers of the days when there were giants on the platform have given place to the 'end men,' " by showing that to-day some of the most brilliant men and women in the country are on the lecture platform. In the Boston aided and befriended in every possible way. The Lyceum Bureau, the oldest in the country, there is but circumstances of the death of President Menendez one name bracketed "humorous," namely, that of Mr. will probably always remain an inexplicable Burdette himself; "and that one is not very funny, either," is the modest addendum of genial " Bob."

An Unreasonable Women.—In the street-car—Miss Gushy (as Snagby prepares to rise)—Oh, don't get up! Don't set up! Please keep your seat! Snagby (slightly bewildered)—Like to oblige you, madam, but I get off at this street.—(Hoston Town Crier.

An Episcopal clergyman of Bridgeport, Conn., who recently resigned his parish in that city, wrote a ferrocious letter for "The Churchman" about the clergymen who strove in various ways to have their names brought before the vectry of the vacant parish. The reverend gentleman has since been answered by sev-An Episcopal clergyman of Bridgeport, Conn., who

the part of the Government. Nothing is better | would discredit the republican system of gov- | and other products will be abolished from that | To explain away such a mishap is a difficult task, | eral clergymen, one of whom, a prominent Brooklyn that the clerical critic wanted the vacancy for a personal friend, and that the vestry preferred to can their favorite conundrum of years past. Who the names of the men who applied for the place until

Wife (from the window)—Well, I declare! John, I wouldn't spend time sprinkling the dust in our neighbors' back yard—especially when they are people who talk about us the way they do.

Husband—Thab's all right, my dear; their pet poolle was washed this morning—now he's out here rolling in the mud. Trust your husband, my sweet, for thoughtfulness.—(Eostonian.

A Philadelphia judge the other day excused a man Three cable dispatches to-day about cholera, from serving on a jury on the ground that he had once senation and a medical congress, are not of an shaken hands with Lafayette. Probably he thought that a man who had lived so long was altogether too intelligent for jury duty.

the par Mr. Popinjay—All right. I'll telephone Gabriel. Me 'n' the boys are going to get sick on something eise.—(Lurlington Free Press.

"Every hotel in Lewiston," says "The Bangor (Me. Commercial," "has an open bar, and good ones, too, Setzures are very seldom made, as they are run on business principles. There are twenty-five drug stores where a regular business is carried on, but of this number it is said there are only three or four that do not sell any liquor except on a physician's prescription. Men who visit these places laugh at the idea of restric-However, all not only sell by the bottle but The Medical Congress at Berlin may find, perhaps, by the glass, including beer if you want it. The druggists are really the men who control the rum business of Lewiston, and to whom the local politicians look for advice and general orders. Then there are some forty places where certain drugs and fancy articles are sold, but whose proprietors are not registered

A Democratic organ, in discussing the Federal Elec-tion bill, says: "Whom the g.ds would destroy they first make mad." Well, judging from the shricks and howls of the Democratic press over the bill aforestid, that party is just about as mad as it can get.—(Norris-town Herald.

MUSIC.

"THE RED HUSSAR" AT PALMER'S. A comic opera, the last act of which is not begun

until after 11 o'clock, becomes a weariness to the flesh on a hot August night. But is Messrs, Stephens and Solomon call " The Red Hussar" a "comedy" opera. perhaps they can lay claim to privileges that the works of Gilbert and Sullivan nover enjoyed. Nevertheless it was certainly a mistake to allow the piece to drag so late last evening. The musical limits of Mr. Solomon are generally recognized. Although his compositions are not without numbers of pleasant melody, although there are passages in them which have an agreeable swing and dash, and linger in the ears of people to whom profounder harmonies can never appeal, although they are not devoid of a ceris trivial. Mr. stephens's librettos never remain long in memory. The efforts at funmaking are too often heavy, the plots are not ingeniously suggestive, and the incidents are commonplace. In "The Red Hussar," the joint authors have not reached the level of their own " billee Taylor," but they have surpassed the dreary waste of dulness in their " Polly. The house was full, and it greeted Miss Marid

Tempest with a warmth that was slightly suspicious, for the rhythmic and regular applause had the sound of careful distribution, and came in well-graduated volume from carefully balanced quarters of the theatre. Miss Tempest, whose name was in everybody's mouth in London, Miss Tempest. -and in the courts, too-a few years ago, is a ting eeing, slight, slender and short, with a Tennysoniad tip-tilted nose, an ample but pretty mouth, eyes which have a great deal of depth and meaning in them, but at the same time are peculiarly marked by an odd, Oriental obliquity. She has a pure, clear voice of agreeable flavor, and of a singular and charming sweetness. It is flexible not of lemarkable compass, but well managed within its range. Few singers in comic opera have had so many columns of the London papers devoted to them. The question naturally arises, why? Did not a British jury put a somewhat exaggerated valuation upon this dainty bit of Dresden china, when by its verdict no less than \$25,000 was transferred from the bank account of Henry J. Leslie to that of Miss Tempest's injured husband? But British jurors are morbidly susceptible, and perhaps it was Miss Tempest's voice that put the figures so

Miss Tempest wore some pretty and becoming costumes. In the first act her raiment was composed of the artistically disposed and tastefully dishevelled attire of a poor bailed-singer, whose looped and windowed raggedness was most picturesque and pleasing. In the second she was garbed in the gorgeous uniform of a red hussar, but it must be admitted with regret that she does not possess a figure of the sort that carries a uniform with a launty of the true military air. travesty inst act she exhibited the richness of robing and the glitter of jewels suitable to the state of a great heiress. She sung with taste and feeling, and acted with nice discretion. She was applausied to the echo, but the doubt must obtrude whether she is strong enough to carry this piece alone. Without her the cast is weak, and when she is off the stage the interest flags. This graceful frare of fragile porcelain-will that alone make a excess of The Red Hussar' in America? It is not likely. If there were more story in the piece, more of twely incident in its progress, more variety of movement

likely. If there were more story in the piece, more of fively incident in its progress, more variety of movement and of melody, more fertility in constructing attractive situations, and a less limited scope or musical composition, the future of this "comedy opera" on this side of the Atlantic would look far roster.

Miss Tempest was not formally "starred" on the programme, but this is a "star" part. One feature of the programme, but this is a "star" part. One feature of the production deserves cordial and unqualited praise. All the scenery was admirable. That of the first act was painted by W. Peckins, that of the second by A. Calcott, and that of the third and last by E. J. Banks. The three painters won abundant laurels. The staging and costumes were also good. ____

THE PRESIDENT ON LOTTERIES.

From The Boston Journal.

If the moral fibre of Louisiana is not equal to crushing this conspiracy at home, let it not be said that the task is beyond the capability of all America. The duty of Congress in the promises is plain and casy. It has only to follow in the path which the President and the Fostmaster-General have marked out for it.

INEXCUSABLE NEGLECT. From The Baltimore American.

Congressman have no valid excuse for the almost unprecedented absented in that now exists in the House of Representatives.

ARBITRATING THE SEAL FISHERY MATTER.

ARBITRATING THE SEAR FISHER,

How would it do to include Russia, of whom we bought Alaska and Russia's rights in the disputed waters? Would England agree to that? We doubt it. England is ready to grounger if she can choose the arbitrators. But the real Suth about the matter is that Uncle Sam thinks he can read his title clear without calling upon outsafe Powers to help him out. Suffer the sake of peace and harmony, he might consent to arbitration, "reserving the right to reject any or all blds," so to speak.

WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES.

From The Albany Express. The South squirms and protests as though the (Federal Elections) law would affect it alone in a serious manner. This has a very queer look.

THE DEMOCRATIC PREDICAMENT.

From The st. Louis Globe-Democrat. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

When Holingbroke was asked how he would comport thusself in a certain situation where definite action would be embarrassing he replied; "I would do as other statesmen do-talk like the devil." The Democratic Senators propose to adopt this policy with regard to the turiff question; but they will find that they cannot thus conceal the fact that they are trying to prevent any reduction of the duties.

MORE RACKET THAN BLOOD.

From The Baltimore American.

They seem to have a great many battles down in Central America, but we don't hear much about the Billet and wounded. This is a curious sort of lighting. Old soldiers suspect that there is more smoke than

MAKING A FAIR START.

From The Boston Advertiser. The object of the (Mississippi Constitutional) convention is to devise some scheme by which the colored voters can be absolutely disfranchised. It is difficult to see why that end is not already well secured in the make-up of this convention, to which not a colored man was chosen.

A POINT FOR SOUTHERNERS TO CONSIDER.

From The Norwich Bulletin. It is beyond doubt that the taxpayers of New-York